

FURTHER INFORMATION REGARDING THE OCCUR-  
RENCE OF *DRYOPTERIS FILIX-MAS* IN  
VERMONT.

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ON the twelfth of last August, while spending a day in the woods in central Vermont I had the pleasure of finding *Dryopteris Filix-mas*. At first I saw only five or six clumps, containing from one to six plants each and growing in a partially exposed place, seemingly an old wood road or spring water course and overgrown with thin grass, dwarfed raspberry bushes and weeds; but upon a second visit and more careful exploration I counted over forty clumps comprising a hundred or more plants and extending farther into the deeper woods. The whole group, so far as observed, covered an area which one might have walked around in perhaps three minutes. The individual ferns varied from tiny ones to magnificent specimens waist high.

Noticeable at the edge of the deeper wood and shading some of the ferns in question are several large butternut trees. The soil is very black and rich while the underlying and partially exposed ledges are of a lead-colored rock. At the left side of this road or water course is a thick growth of sapling maples, but none of the ferns were found there.

This wood crowns the top of a pasture hill at an elevation of about sixteen hundred feet and has a northern exposure. It is situated in the southwestern corner of the town of Woodstock near the Bridgewater and Reading lines. In other words it is about six miles due west of Hartland Four Corners, where Miss Darling discovered this fern over a year ago.

Growing in the midst of the area just described is one fine clump of *Dryopteris Goldiana* and distributed through the woods are quantities of the finest specimens of Braun's Holly Fern I have ever seen, excepting those growing near the summit of Killington.

Several other species of *Dryopteris* are found in the immediate vicinity, namely *D. spinulosa*, *D. marginalis*, *D. noveboracensis*, and *D. acrostichoides*, while somewhat lower on the slope and in the open pasture occur *Dicksonia*, *Adiantum*, and *Asplenium Filix-foemina*.



A few rods farther down the road leading past this place and toward Long Hill in Bridgewater, Miss Elizabeth Billings found the Blue Fringed Gentian growing.

WOODSTOCK, VERMONT.

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ARCEUTHOBIMUM IN THE RANGELEY REGION.—While walking along the line of the South Bog Railroad, in the township of Rangeley Plantation, Maine, I passed through a considerable quantity of Black Spruce. A few of the trees had suspicious-looking “witches’ brooms” on them, which proved on investigation to contain *Arceuthobium pusillum* Peck. Very few of the trees, however, were thus affected. The nearest recorded station for this species so far as I know is in Pleasant Ridge Township, about forty miles to the east of the one reported here.—JOHN MURDOCH, JR., Harvard Forestry Expedition.

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NOTE ON *CIRSIIUM MUTICUM*, VAR. *MONTICOLA*.—In the *Ottawa Naturalist*, I recently described the alpine thistle of the Shickshock Mountains, and inadvertently placed it in *Cnicus*, a genus which, as now everywhere interpreted, consists of the single species, *Cnicus benedictus*, the Blessed Thistle. The plant of the Shickshock Mountains should bear the name

*CIRSIIUM MUTICUM* Michx., var. **monticola**, n. comb.—*Cnicus muticus*, var. *monticola* Fernald, *Ottawa Nat.* xix. 166 (1905).—Explorations during the past summer showed that on Mt. Albert this plant abounds throughout the serpentine area, descending from the alpine meadows, in the gorge of Ruisseau à la Neige, nearly to Lac au Diable at an altitude of 550 meters; while it is apparently quite absent from the hornblende district of the mountain. It was also found on Table-topped Mountain, in a single alpine meadow whose mixed soil supported *Danthonia intermedia*, *Solidago multiradiata*, and a few other plants, which in the Shickshock Mountains have their great development on the serpentine.—M. L. FERNALD, Gray Herbarium.